

KAKATIYA DYNASTY

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

Project III

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Introduction

Andhra desha rulers from 3rd – 17th Century

1. Satavahana
2. Pallavas
3. Eastern Chalukyas
4. Chola Empire
5. Kakatiyas
6. Musunuri Nayaks
7. Reddy Dynasty
8. Vijayanagar Empire
9. Mughal era

Introduction

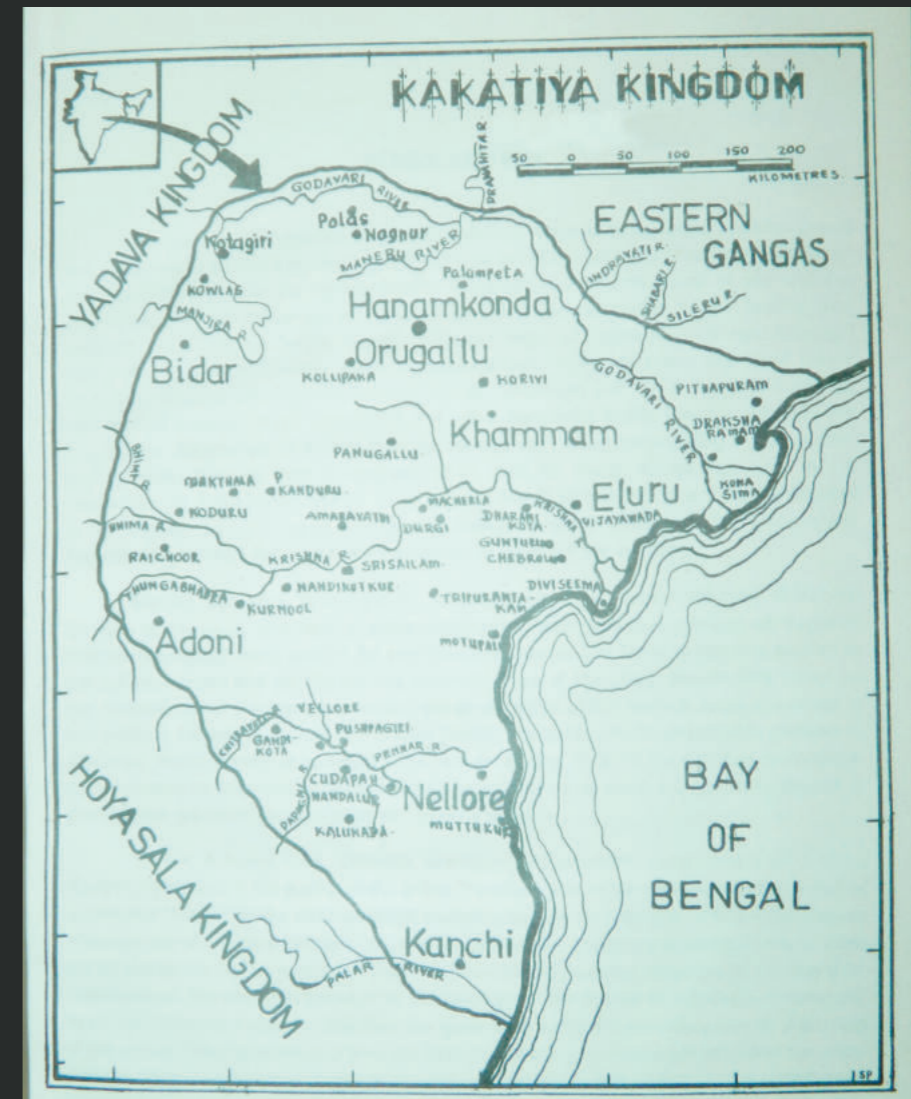
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Introduction

Kakatiyas (A.D. 1158 to A.D. 1323)

The Kakatiya dynasty emerged as the largest state, bringing the entire Telugu land under unified rule.



Kakatiya Dynasty

Orugallu as capital the Kakatiyas ruled over the Telugu country from about **A.D. 1158 to A.D. 1323.**

1. Prola II (1116–1157 A.D.)
2. Rudradevudu (1158 -1195 A.D.)
3. Mahadevaraju (1196 - 1199 A.D.)
4. Ganpathidevudu (1199 1262 A.D.)
5. Rudramadevi (1262 -1289 A.D.)
6. Prathapa Rudrudu (1289 - 1323 A.D.)



Kakatiya Dynasty Art and Architecture

1. Kakatiya rulers had built uncounted **temples** and patronised various **performing arts**.
2. They expressed their love towards the arts by building temples and creating wonderful **sculptures**.
3. Kakatiya art was represented on the temple walls and cult images in stone.



Kakatiya Dynasty Art and Architecture

1. The artist exhibited their skills both on the **exterior** and **interior surface** of temples.
2. The Kakatiyas derived their **art** and **architecture** from the **Chalukyas** but added indigenous character to it.
3. The Kakatiyas simplified it by avoiding clustered decoration and made it look more vigorous and graceful.



Kakatiya Dynasty Art and Architecture

Material used in temple construction

1. Locally available **granite** and **sand stone** was used for the main structure.
2. Vimana was built with lime and **bricks**.
3. The dolerite rock was used for the pillars, jambs, lintels and its motifs.

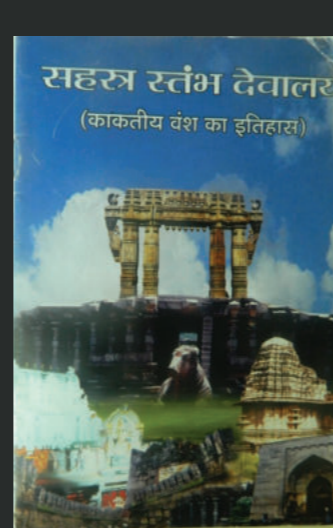
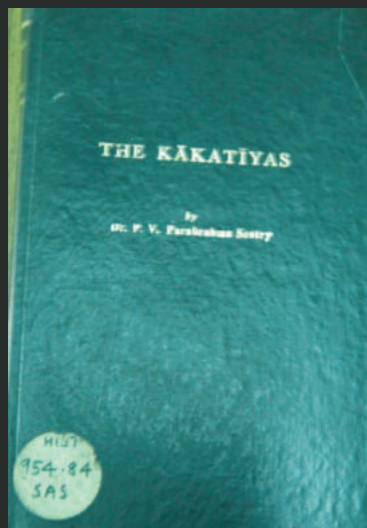
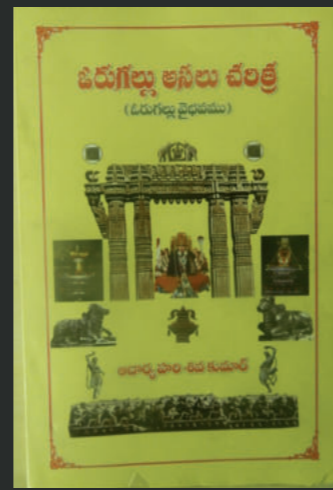
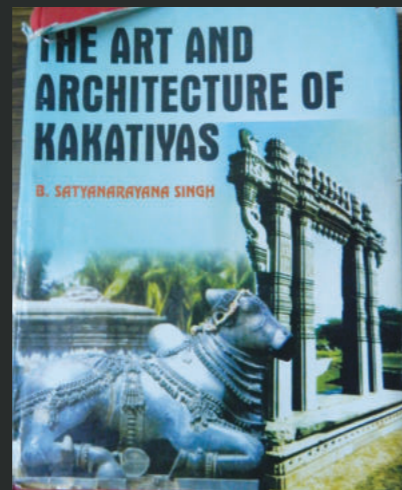
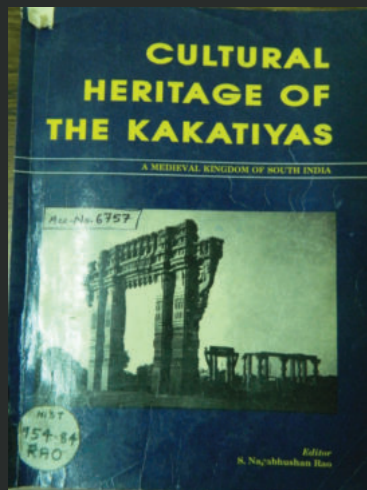


Aim of the project

1. Understand the Kakatiya Art and Architecture.
2. Understand the book design, Photo Communication and Typography.

Data collection

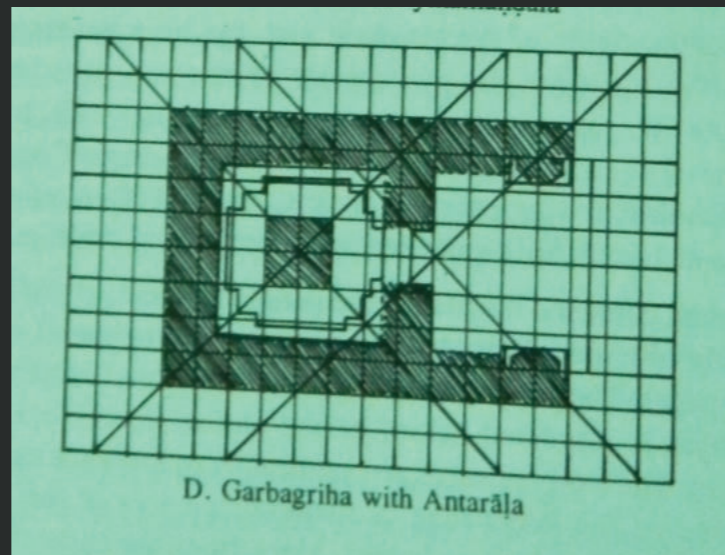
Books collection



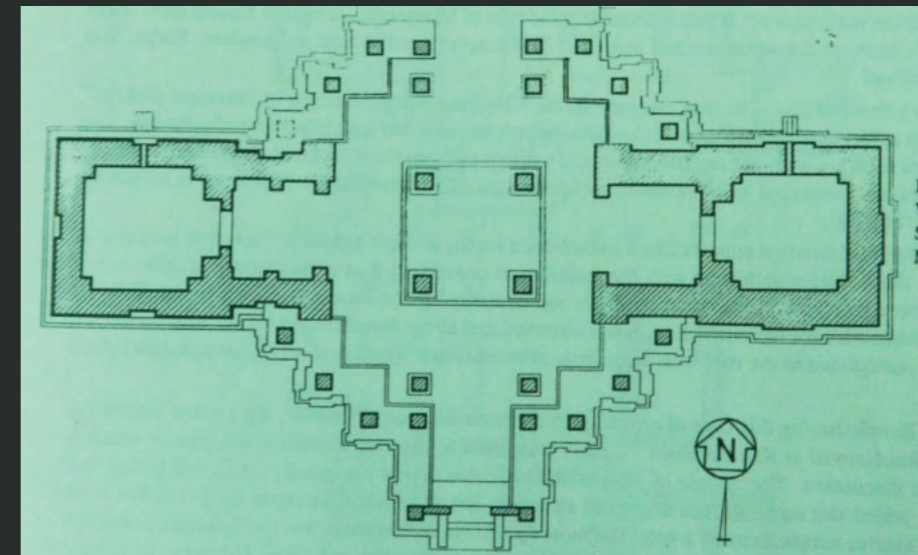
Plans of Temples

1. Ekakuta
2. Dwikuta
3. Trikuta
4. Chatuskuta
5. Panchakuta

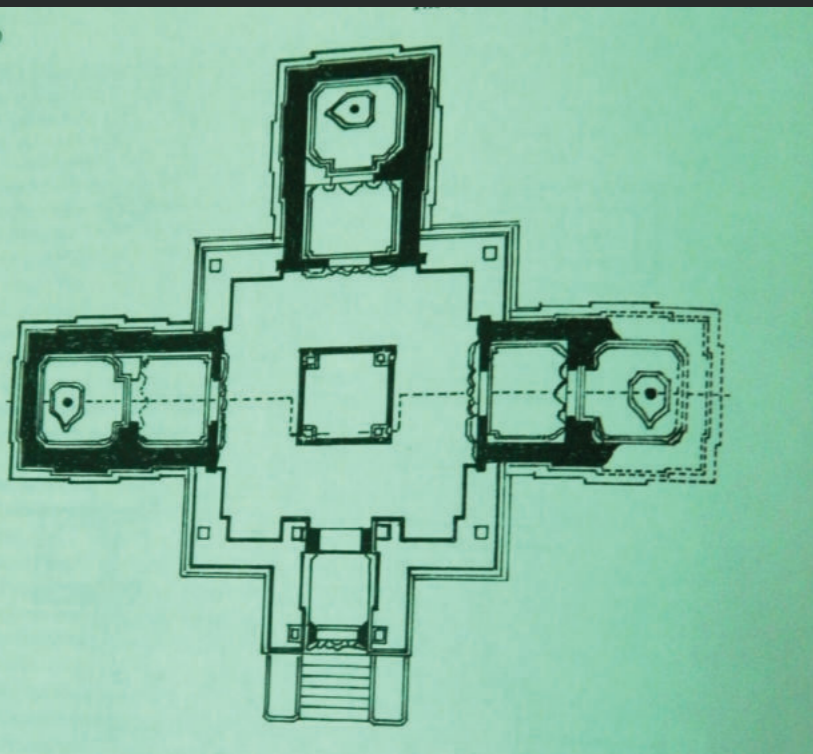
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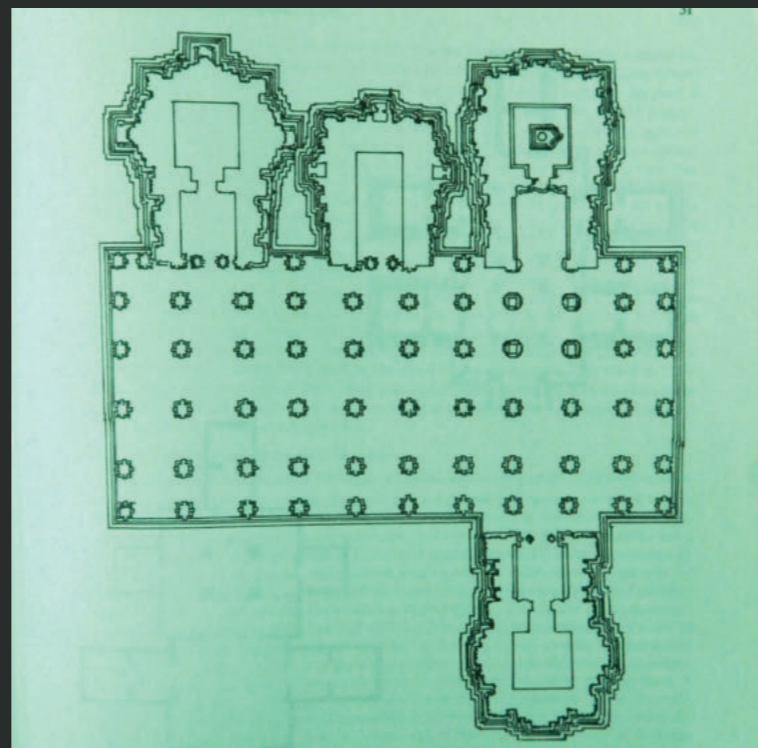
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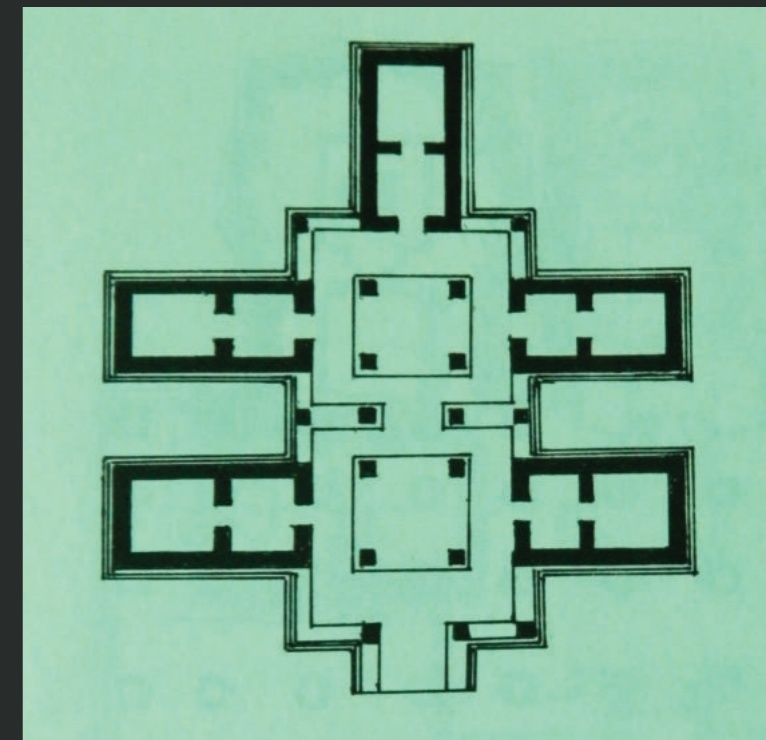
3



4



5



Technology used in constructions

1. Floating bricks used in vimana construction for reducing the burden on the stone roof of the sanctum.
2. When this brick is put in a bucketful of water it does not get completely submerged.



Ramappa Temple

General Racherla Rudra built constructed the star shaped Ramappa temple in 1213 A.D. dedicated to Lord Siva.

The temple is located at palampet in Warangal District, Telagana state.



Ramappa Temple





Bracket Figures in Ramappa Temple



Nandi



Perini Shiva thandavam



Mythology scenes on column in Ramappa Temple





Warangal Fort

Warangal fort built by Rudradevudu in 12th Century,
Orugallu is the capital city of in Kakatiya kingdom.



Svayambhu Temple ruin Warangal Fort





Kakatiya victory symbol Keerti thorana



Thousand Pillar temple

A 1000 pillars temple was built by king Rudradevudu in 1163 A.D. for Lord Shiva at Hanamkonda, Warangal.





4. சிவன்
5. கல்யாணன்
6. சிவன்
7. கல்யாணன்
8. சிவன்
9. கல்யாணன்







Designing book

In order to compile the information of the Kakatiya art and architecture, I have read some other books from various authors.

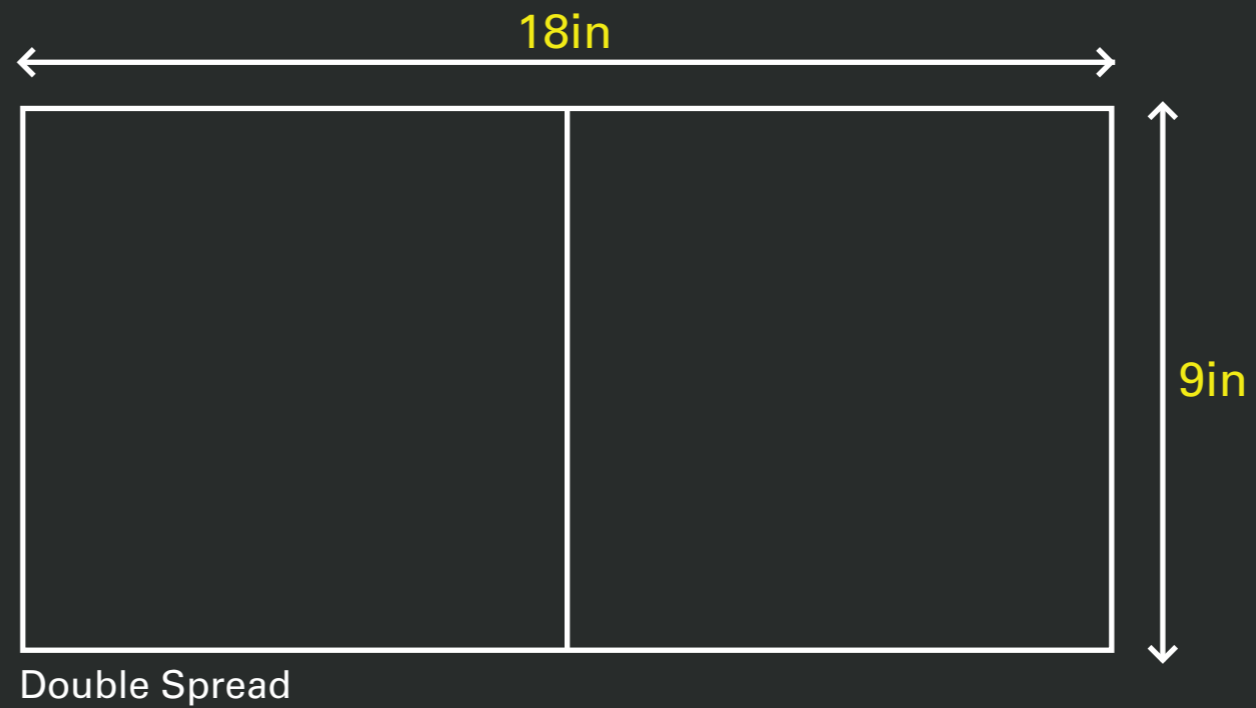
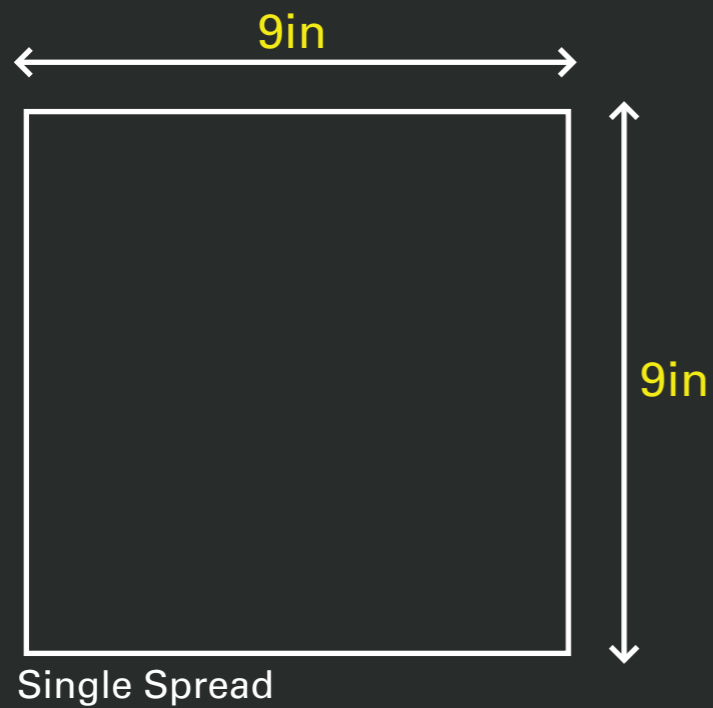
I wanted to emphasize the Kakatiya art and architecture through visuals. I have illustrated art and architecture of Ramappa temple, Warangal fort and Thousand pillar temple.

Contents of the book

1. History of Kakatiya
2. Kakatiya Art and Architecture
3. Warangal fort
4. Ramappa temple
5. Thousand pillar temple

Size

The size of the book single spread is 9*9 inches and Double spread is 18*9 inches.



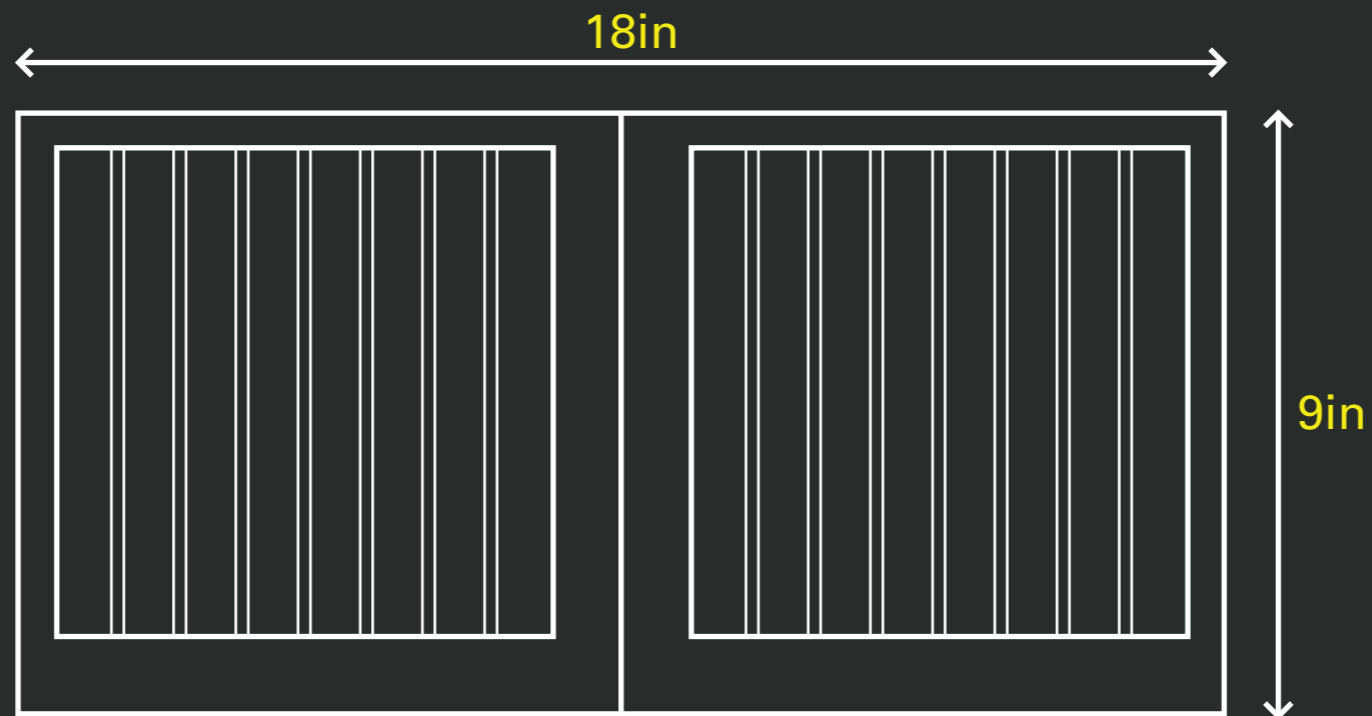
Grid

I have chosen 8 column grid with

Top and outside margins 20mm each

Inside margin 25mm

Bottom margin 36mm



Font selection

I have chosen the three type fonts for emphasis for visual attention and readability for the reader.

1. Trajan pro
2. Constantia
3. Gill Sans MT
4. Perpetua
5. Adobe calson
6. Futura

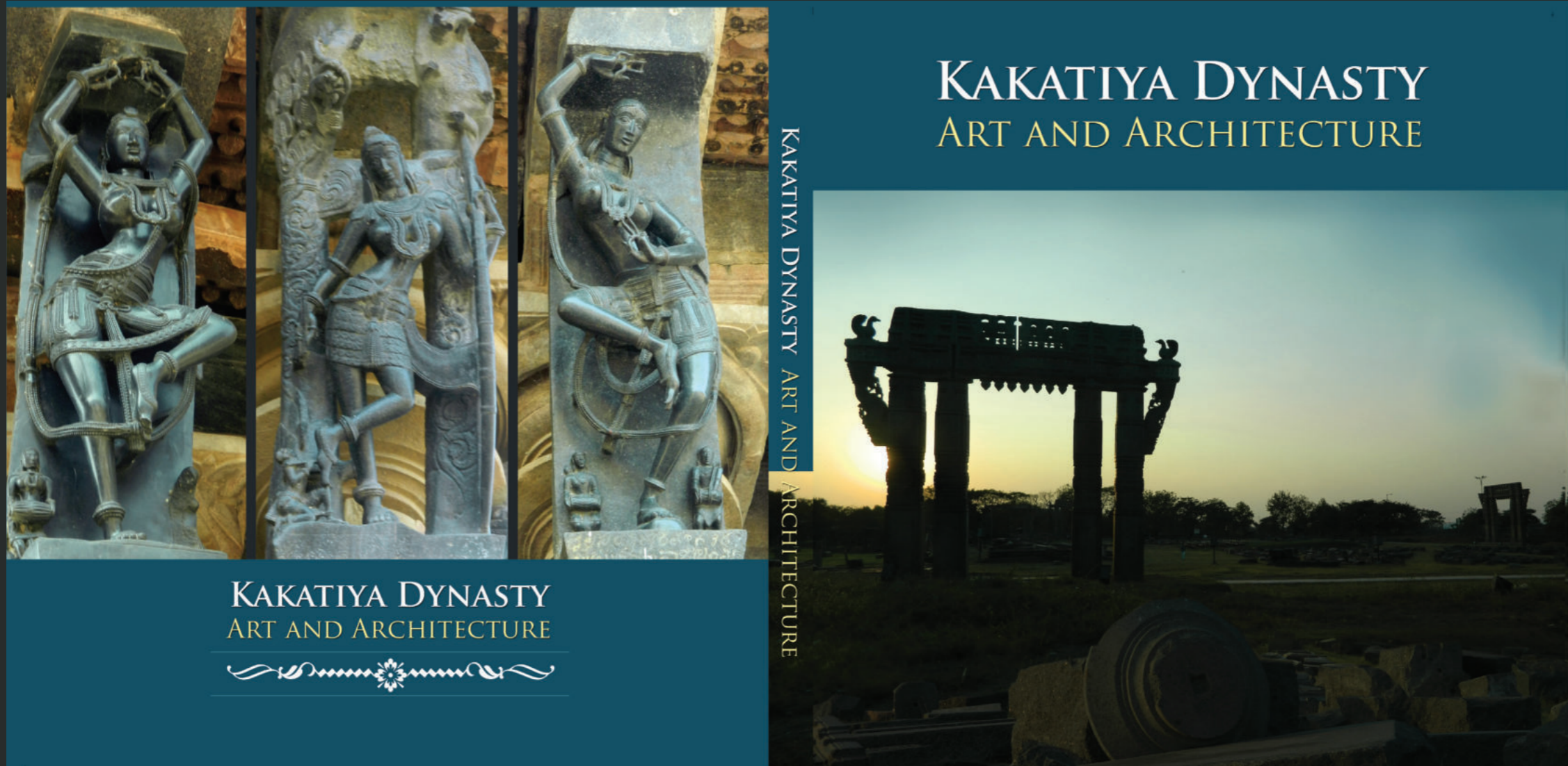
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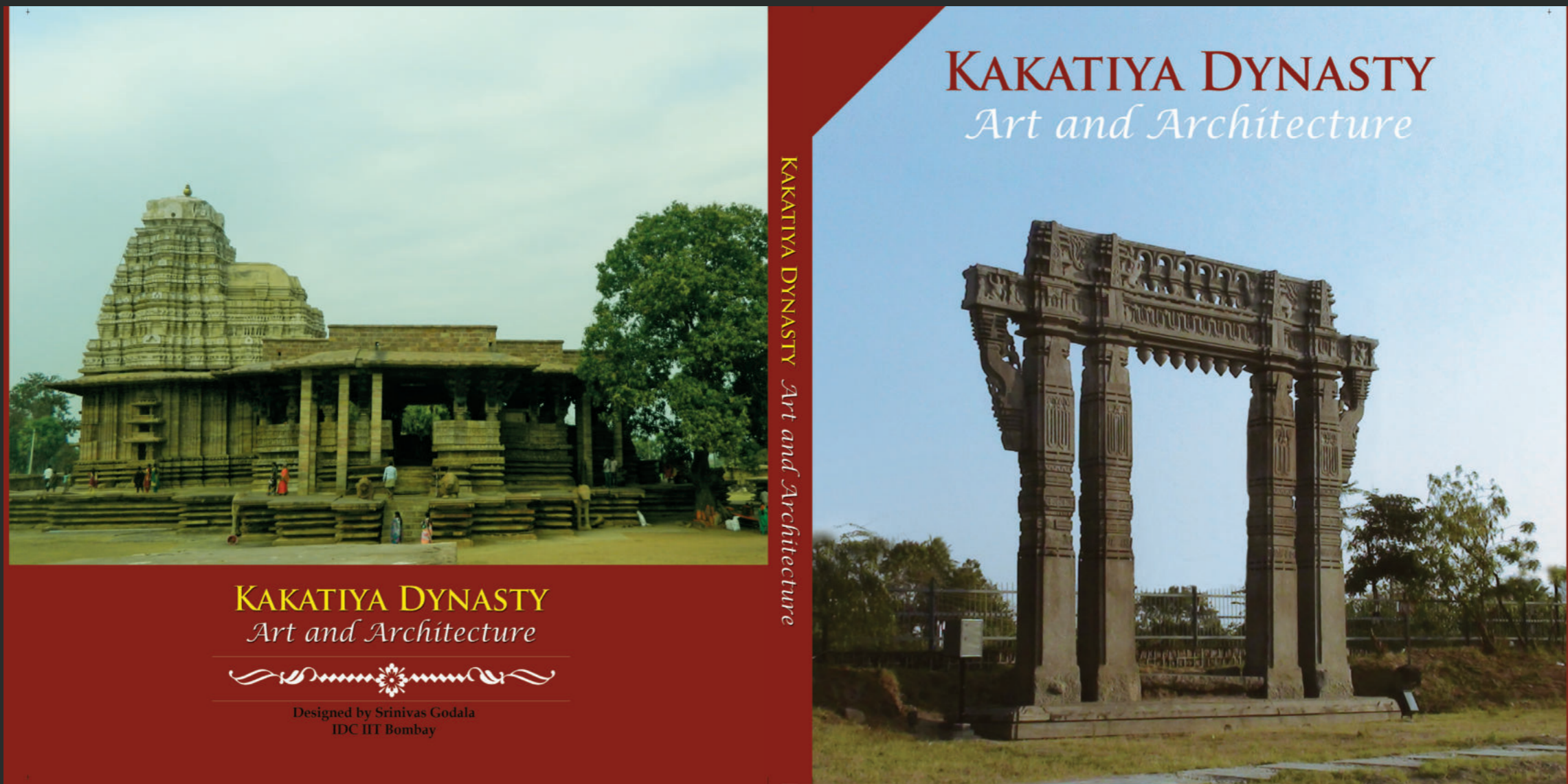
Layout iterations

Double spread cover page designs



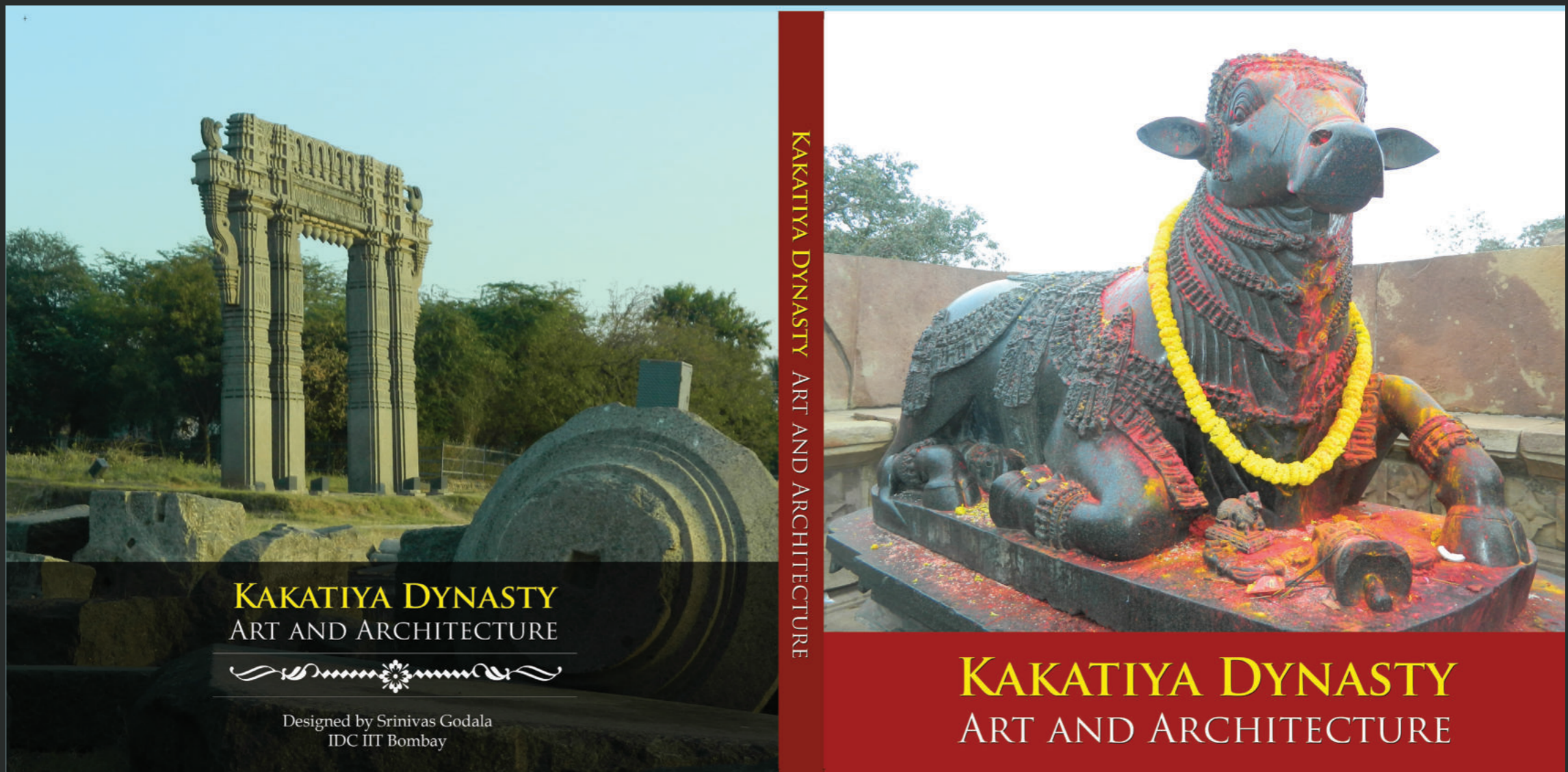
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Double spread cover page designs



Layout iterations

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Patterns used in every starting chapter

HISTORY OF KAKATIYA



The 12th century witnessed the emergence of a new dynasty "Kakatiyas" with Warangal (Orugallu or Eka Silanagama) as its capital. Prola-2 was the first independent ruler(1116-1157 A.D.) of this dynasty with Hanamakonda as the seat of power. His successor Rudradeva (1158-1195 A.D.) extended the kingdom north wards up to the Godavari delta. He built a fort at Warangal to serve the purpose of a second capital. The next ruler was Mahadeva, who strengthened and expanded the kingdom to the coastal Andhra during his short rule. His son Ganapathideva (1190-1262 A.D.) was the greatest among the Kakatiya rulers who shifted the capital to Orugallu and ruled for more than sixty years with a vast empire annexing the territories of Velanati and Telugu Choda rulers(Nellore) and also Kayastha Kings(Cuddapah and Kurnool). He had maritime trade links with countries of far East and Srilanka.

Ganapatideva was succeeded by his daughter Rudramadevi(1262-1289 A.D.) also called "Rudradeva Maharaja," by virtue of her valour and able governance of the kingdom, attired in male garb. She assumed the regal title "Raya Gajakesari". Her grandson Prathapa Rudra succeeded to the throne in 1289 A.D. and ruled till 1323. He was the last ruler of the Kakatiya Dynasty. In the final war he was captured as a prisoner and sent to delhi by Ulugh Khan, the son of Ghiyasu- Din Tughluq. But Pratap Rudra died mid-way. Thus came the end of the Kakatiya Dynasty by 1323 A.D.



Patterns used in every starting chapter

WARANGAL FORT

One of the most remarkable Hindu cities of medieval India is Warangal, once the capital of the Kakatiya kings and now a thriving provincial town in the modern state of Andhra Pradesh. While some of Warangal's ruined monuments are familiar to archaeologists, art historians and engineers, the studied. This is somewhat surprising considering that the fortifications defining Warangal's plan are clearly evident on the ground as well as on maps and aerial photos.

At the outset, this article aims at describing the essential characteristics of Warangal's unique layout and providing a basic map for the city. However, the possible

sources for Warangal's urban form are also considered, including the cosmograms and meditational diagrams in widespread use in India. Such diagrams share many formal components with Warangal's plan, suggesting that the city may have been imbued with a cosmic significance. While the precise ideological or symbolic meaning that this urban layout many documents, it is argued here that the plan of the city was intended to situate Warangal's rules and their kingdom within a broadly conceived cosmological framework.



Bibliography

Books:

The Art and Architecture of Kakatiyas

Author: B. Satyanarana Singh

Cultural Heritage of the Kakatiyas

Author: Edited by S. Nagabhushan Rao (Multiple authors)

The Kakatiyas

Author: Dr. P.V. Parabrahma Sastry

Engineering and Technological Achievements During the Kakatiya Period

Author: Edited by Prof. Pandu Ranga Rao

Orugallu Asalu Charithra

Author: Acharya. Hari Shiva Kumar

Sahashra Sthambu devalay (Kakatiya Vamsh ka hithihaas)

Author: Kavitha Bharadwaj

Images:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/68143237@N00/3397719704>

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/68143237@N00/3397719704>

<http://flickrhivemind.net/Tags/warangalfort/Interesting>

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Thank you